After the Civil War, the United States was still a mostly rural nation. By the 1920’s it had become the leading industrial nation of the world. This immense change was caused by three major factors.

Ch 14 Sec 1

**The Expansion of Industry**

**Factor 1: Abundant Natural Resources**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Which resources played crucial roles in industrialization? | How did Edwin L. Drake help industry to acquire larger quantities of oil? | How did the Bessemer process allow better use of iron ore? | What new uses for steel were developed at this time? |

**Factor 2: Increasing Number of Inventions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| How did Thomas Alva Edison contribute to this development? | How did George Westinghouse contribute to it? | How did Christopher Sholes contribute? | How did Alexander Graham Bell contribute? |

**Factor 3: Expanding Urban Population**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Provided markets for new inventions and industrial goods. | Provided a ready supply of labor for industry |

Realizing that railroads were critical to the settlement of the West and the development of the nation, the federal government made huge land grants and loans to the railroad companies.

**The Age of the Railroads**

Ch 14 Sec 2

-The railroad companies -transformed country from -Railroad time became

built transcontinental a collection of regions the nation’s standard

and local lines. into a united nation time

-The unchecked power and greed of the railroad companies led to widespread corruption and abuse of power

|  |
| --- |
| **Benefits** |
| **Drawbacks** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Which problems did employees of the railroad companies face? | 1. What was it like to live as a Pullman employee in the town of Pullman? |
| 1. Who was involved in Credit Mobilier, and what was the purpose of this company? | 1. In what ways did the railroad companies use their power to hurt farmers? |
| 1. Why didn’t the decision in the Munn v. Illinois case succeed in checking the power of the railroads? | 1. Why didn’t the Interstate Commerce Act immediately limit the power of the railroads? |

Ch 14 Sec 3

**Big Business and Labor**

**How did it help businesses such as U.S. Steel and Andrew Carnegie**

**What is it?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vertical Integration |  |  |
| Horizontal Integration |  |  |
| Social Darwinism |  |  |
| Monopoly |  |  |
| Holding Company |  |  |
| Trust |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The perception of tycoons as “robber barons” |  |
| Sherman Antitrust Act |  |

**How did it harm businesses such as the Standard Oil and tycoons like John D. Rockefeller**